THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 132

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : : 5 00

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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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In an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 2 00
Invariably in advance.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Ashe, McClennan & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 284 Front st.

Commercial Bank, Corner of Main and Madison streets.

Charles S. Erich, Queensware, 323 Main street.

Eastland, Lloyd & Gibbs, Queensware, 321 Main street.

F. W. Irvine & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 278 Front street.

German National Bank, No. 261 Main street.

Gayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison st John C. Lanier, President.

H. Weiser & Co, Hardware, 13 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 39 Madison

H. A. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 21 Madison street.

J. Gunslinger, Optician and Jeweler, 224 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

McMahon & Otis, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 42 Madison street.

McCaffey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

M. J. Fossil, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 316 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 293 Main street.

Partee, Wellbeck & Co, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No 11 Monroe st ed.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main, 303 Main and 301 Main.

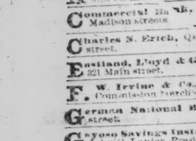
R. A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

S. Steinberg, Tobacco and Cigars, 310 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C. E. Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September, ... 1867.
1st Kislev, 30th October, ... "
1st Kisla, 29th November, ... "
1st Tebet, 29th December, ... "
1st Sheba, 28th January, ... 1868.
1st Adar, 26th February, ... "
1st Nisan, 28th March, ... "
1st Eyar, 27th April, ... "
1st Sivan, 26th May, ... "
1st Tammuz, 25th June, ... "
1st Ab, 25th July, ... "
1st Elul, 24th August, ... "

Ash Wednesday, 26th February, ... 1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April, ... "
Good Friday, 10th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, ... "
Ascension, 21st May, ... "
Pentecost, 31st May, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. . . . . ja12 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANCORENA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. H. Forster, 224 Front street, W. M.; John Bowman, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 178. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 242. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. F. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 266. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

WILKINSON, No. 81 (D. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—24 Front street. John J. Worsham, 336, W. M.; S. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. Z. F. B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EDWARD Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Hen. H. F. Woodard, 32d, G. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. Edmund C. Gedney, 32d, G. M.; A. K. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d.; Th. Sch.; — —, Sec.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th.; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. W.; H. F. Woodward, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.—h, 30th.; No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.; William V. Chrole, 32d, Rec'r.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.; Ira Chief; Dodge G. Trader, 32d, Rec'r.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material. Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, Seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of winds. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and all House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES,
Cedar Posts, Flooring, Ceiling,
Sash, Doors and Blinds, Etc.,
CHEAPER THAN EVER AT
M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN'S,
Foot of Washington Street.
dec11m

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
541 2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW AND ALMOST AS GOOD AS NEW. ONE REPAIRED.

J. P. HANSON
THOS. H. HUNT.

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B. Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will apply at the January Term, 1868, of the County Court, of Shelby County, Tennessee, to probate the will of A. C. Weatherall, and for letters testamentary thereon.

A. C. WEATHERALL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, Upstairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov4 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 313, Main street. dec8 tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. S. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street.
CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. apr8 nov22 dAWly

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson Street, Room No 17 Third Story, Tilton Block. nov4

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 327 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 tf

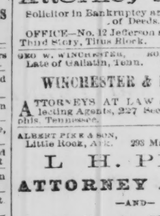
Architect and Engineer.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, and as much energy and attention to his patrons interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.
PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov21

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

C. C. PARTEE, H. FRANK HARPER,
Late Vernon; Partee & Clay, Memphis, Tenn.
PARTEE & HARPER,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
14 Monroe Street,
Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. oct7 wdm6dsm

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 Monroe street.
se28

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

TICKETS are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS; Bonds must be and are depos ted with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of drawing.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN WOART, No. 16 Jefferson street.

SHANE BELL & CO.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Strict attention paid to Filling Orders.

Gen. T. H. Bell, R. F. Herron, J. A. Shane, Dr. A. Harris.

Harris, Miller & Co.,
No. 102 W. second Street.
oct10 3m CINCINNATI, OHIO

ROHR & PRINCE,
(OVER O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.'S.)
Dealers in, and Manufacturers of,
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Ironware,
No. 40 Jefferson Street
JOB WORK promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Guttering and Spouting.
☞ All orders left with O. F. PRESCOTT & CO. will be attended to immediately.
dec18 1m

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission or selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. ap3

R. P. WALT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 100 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand and for short or cash. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec 1f

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Interesting Paper read by Hon. Josiah Quincy before the American Social Science Association, etc., etc., etc.

At the meeting of the Association of Social Science, Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, read the following paper:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am here to comply with the request of the Social Science Association to present my views on our system of railway management, and the change in that system which the national interests demand. In doing this I may have occasion to repeat some remarks and illustrations already submitted to the citizens of my own State. I shall make use of the important facts collected by Mr. William Galt, of London, a gentleman who for more than twenty years has devoted himself to the study of this question, and may even borrow his phraseology when it is adapted to my purpose.

The most superficial observer cannot fail to be struck with the extent of our railroads, with the excellence of much of their engineering, and with the vast motive power they are able to employ. Tunnels have been bored through mountains, viaducts carried over valleys, and the treacherous swamp has become firm set earth beneath the iron highway. With a double track any line of railway offers an almost unlimited capacity for the transportation of passengers and freight. No amount of traffic could well be offered, no concourse of passengers could assemble, that a properly managed railroad could not accommodate. Why, then, are the trains comparatively empty and infrequent? The trader wishes to give his personal attention to the selection of his goods. The mechanic and laborer wish to go where labor is abundant and to return as soon as it is dull. The New Englander would like to go West and see what it is that feeds him, and send home from full granaries the supply for his family or town. The citizen of the West would like to go to New England and see who it is that clothes him, and, having his orders, receive the many bales of clothing adapted to his market. The citizen of South Carolina would like to come to the North and learn how little animosity of feeling has survived the war. The enterprising young man in New York fighting his way up from poverty, wanted to visit the South, to cultivate friendly relations and cultivate the chances of profitable trade. Intimate intercourse and easy mingling of the different sections of the nation is the true means for a permanent and sound reconstruction of the Union. The price of bread on the sea board, the value of land in the West, the payment of our

[illegible]

If your animal, and conveniences for camping out, for our railroads have destroyed all the wayside inns and multiplied all rival lines of stages. Or, if you have a few superfluous millions and can get a new charter through the Legislature, you may put down a new track by our side, when we will either buy you out or agree upon a common tariff and let the people pay tribute to two railroads instead of one!"

Seeing then now completely we are in the power of railway managers, it is interesting to learn the actual cost of the transportation we are compelled to accept. At what cost per mile can a ton of freight be carried upon a railway?

There is a prevalent opinion that the charge should be proportioned to the cost of construction—that when the cost is heavy the charges must be proportionably great. Now, the English railways, on which the greatest amount of capital per mile has been expended, are precisely those on which the fates are lowest. The Charing Cross Railway, for instance, cost a million and a half sterling, or seven million five hundred thousand dollars in gold per mile; and yet passengers are carried at a lower rate than on some railways that were constructed at a *hundredth part of that cost.* The error arises from confounding the cost of the machinery by which the passengers are conveyed with the cost of the conveyance itself—when the fares exceed the actual expense incurred in conveyance, it becomes a mere question of numbers as to what fares best pay.

A pound of coke under a locomotive boiler will evaporate five pints of water; in this evaporation a mechanical force is developed sufficient to draw two tons' weight on a railway, a distance of one mile in two minutes! The same weight in a stage-coach on a common road would require four horses, and occupy six minutes. Dr. Lardner says: "To transport a train with 240 passengers from London to Birmingham, 112 miles each, 200 miles each way, in three hours and a half, is effected by a mechanical force produced by the combustion of five tons of coke, the value of about five pounds. To carry the same number by stage coaches would require twenty coaches and 380 horses and would be performed in twelve hours. The anomaly is, that while the cost is reduced to less than one-twentieth, the fares have, on an average, not been reduced one-half."

In pursuing this inquiry, I regret to be compelled to rely so much on English authorities. But the managers of our American railroads seem to object to our getting at statistics. The President of a principal one confessed before a Legislative committee that they *only* divided their expenses in their report to the Legislature, which was made up arbitrarily, as best they could. But in England their returns are more exact.

The following estimates of the English Board of Trade are made upon the principle that the ordinary current expenses of the establishment are paid, the railway kept in state of efficient repair by the substitution of new rails and sleepers for old ones, and all other work of a similar kind which may be necessary, such as keeping the rolling stock, engines, wagons, carriages, and tracks in order, replacing them by new ones when necessary. The outlay is comprised in working expenses.

The average expenditure per train per mile, taking all the railways in the United Kingdom, has, according to the reports of the Board of Trade for the year 1863, been two shillings and seven pence, (62 cents). The different items which go to form the whole, are from the data furnished by the companies and reproduced by the Board of Trade.

It is to be observed that this average expenditure per train per mile includes goods, coal and other mineral trains, conveying two or three hundred tons each, as well as passengers.

AVERAGE COST OF CONVEYING A TRAIN A MILE.

	s.	d.	cts.
Maintenance of way and works	0	5¾	11
Locomotive power	0	9	18
Repairs and renewal o carriages and wagons	0	2¾	5
General traffic charges	0	9	18
Rates and taxes (3d, government duty 1d)	0	2¾	5
Compensation for personal injury and cost of goods	0	0¾	1
Legal and Parliamentary expenses	0	0¾	1
Miscellaneous working expenses not included in the above	0	2	4
	2	7 or 63	

The first three items, amounting to 1s 4½d, or 33c, are direct. They are the actual expenses incurred in the conveyance of each train. The others, amounting to 1s 2½d, or 29c, embrace the general expenditure of the establishments, which must be paid, whether the trains run or not.

Again, a contest took place between the London and Northwestern and the great Northern companies. The fares for passengers were, for the first class, each one hundred miles one shilling (24 cents) and ninepence (18 cents), or less than a farthing (half a cent) a mile; and for second class, in carriages, comfortably cushioned, one shilling and two pence, or a penny for seven miles. These trains carried, on an average, six hundred passengers; two hundred first and four hundred second class, the fares for the double trip amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The cost per train per mile was two shillings and seven pence, taking the double distance of four hundred miles. The whole expense of the train, both the direct expense and the proportionate expense of the management, comes to fifty guineas, and the receipts, as we have seen, to one hundred and seventy-four pounds, leaving a profit of nearly two hundred and fifty per cent. on the conveyance of passengers by each train. The loss was calculated to be one-half per cent. on their dividends.

A similar contest took place between the Southeastern railroad and the Great Western for the London and Reading traffic, which lasted about a year and a half. Passengers were carried per hundred miles, first class at the rate of two shillings and three pence (54 cents), second class one shilling and six pence (35 cents).

In this case the chairman stated that the company lost nothing by the change in fares; they paid the same dividends, and were well satisfied to go on. Yet these roads were charging on one part of their lines *ten times* as much as on the other parts, and on those parts where they were carrying lowest their profits amounted to about 250 per cent. in the cost of conveyance of each train.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Caledonian companies, in consequence of a dispute, reduced their fares to about one-eighth of the ordinary charges, from 8, 6 and 4 shillings to 1s. 9d., and 6d.

The Edinburgh paid one per cent. per annum less to their shareholders; and the loss to the Caledonian was calculated at something less than one-half per cent. on theirs. These fares were by all trains. The charge per hundred miles was, first class 2s. 3d. (54 cents), second 1s. 9d. (42 cents), third 1s. 2d. (28 cents).

REDUCED FARES, RETURN TICKETS.

	First Class.		Second Class.		Per cent. in the pound.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
London & Northwestern	11 40	9 60	—	480	
Great Northern	11 40	9 60	—	480	
Southeastern	2 40	1 80	—	120	
Edinburgh and Glasgow	1 92	1 44	—	96	
Caledonian	1 92	1 44	—	96	
	REDUCED FARES, RETURN TICKETS.				
London & Northwestern	1 20	2 40	—	240	
Great Northern	1 80	1 20	—	240	
South eastern	72	48	—	72	
Edinburgh and Glasgow	24	18	12	4 80	
Caledonian	24	18	12	4 80	

We have now before us the results, in a financial point of view, of very high, moderate, low, and extremely low, prices; and we find that it makes comparatively but very little difference in the annual dividends paid, and even in any case one per cent., whether they charge one farthing a mile for first class passengers, or fourteen farthings—the two extremes; and the others are in the same proportion. However happens, that although the difference in profit is not great, fourteen farthings would invariably pay better than one; and as the companies have no legal obligation to consider anything but their own interest, and, as it would increase the labor of their manager, they would adopt the fourteen if they have no other choice. The monopolist, having no fear of competition, has only to consider what rate pays him best, and adopt that rate accordingly.

Thus far for passengers. When used only for freights the results are equally striking.

Mr. Galt says: "What could be more interesting to the public than to hear the chairman of the Northwestern Railroad inform his shareholders that the cost of coal at the pit's mouth was 7s, and the carriage to London being so much a ton, they could deliver it at such a price, which would leave a good profit. Now, the chairmen never give these details, but seem totally unable to comprehend any question put for the purpose of eliciting such information. If coals are sevenpence in every trade, and railway directors naturally wish to keep all information from the public that might raise a popular outcry against them. What is patent is the enormous loss the nation sustains, so long as the present system continues."

"We have, however," he adds, "one case, and one case only, on record, in which the chairman of a railway company entered fully into the matter, giving the most minute details of expenditure; thereby showing the actual cost of conveyance of coal, per ton, to the metropolis, and incidentally to any other place. An outcry was made by the shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway, against their chairman for carrying coal at rates that did not pay. In answer to the charges he gave the following minute detail of expenditure signed by the chief manager:

Mr. Gooch's report: "This traffic is worked in full trains. Each train contains not less than thirty wagons, at 6½ tons each, 195 tons net load; for which the sum paid by the contractor is 5s 6d per mile, or about ½ penny per ton. The cost to the company is as follows:

1st. Locomotive power	0.681
2d. Guards	.60
3d. Green lamps and oil	1.00
4th. Permanent way	1.02
5th. Management and office expenses	1.04
Total cost per mile per train of working expenses	3.18

But as these trains return empty, only earning money in one direction, this amount must be doubled; and would give a total sum two shillings two pence farthing, or 53 cents to earn 5s 6d, or 132 showing a profit of nearly 300 per cent. As the contractors found the wagons, which might be calculated at 3½ t a mile, the entire expenditure would be brought up to 2s 6d, or 60 cents, for the double journey. The cost, therefore, for conveying each ton of coal is 1s 4d, or 32 cents, for a hundred miles."

I cannot conclude without a further quotation from Mr. Galt, who says:

"The whole system hitherto acted upon by railway directors, and, considering them as traders, not an unfair one, has been to keep the public in complete ignorance of the internal working of our railway system, so far as regards the extremely low rate at which passengers and goods can be conveyed on railways." But an ingenious chairman might say: "The fact is that we and all the other companies can carry passengers at exceeding low rates. A first-class passenger we can carry four miles for a farthing (one half of a cent), a second class six miles for a farthing, and a third class ten miles for a farthing, and all beyond that, with fairly loaded trains, is profit." When the public come to know that a passenger can be conveyed one hundred miles for two pence halfpenny (or five cents), for which he is charged eight shillings and four pence (or two dollars), and that a ton of coal can be brought from the north of England for about a shilling (24 cents), the cost being there six or seven shillings, and the price in London four or five times that sum, it requires no prophet to foretell that the days of railway monopoly, in private hands, will in this country (England) soon be numbered." But, however great may be the benefits accruing to the people from the low fare system they are unattainable under the present mode of management. The presidents of these roads would not be justified in trying experiments, or in sacrificing one per cent. on the dividends of their shareholders."

There is one point to which I would call particular attention. The amount annually paid for freight far exceeds that paid for passage. The latter is paid by the thousands who travel, the former by the millions who stay at home. Complaints are often made of the exhorbitance of the former, very seldom of the latter. The one is a *direct* tax levied on the traveling, the latter an *indirect* tax levied on the whole community. The merchant makes no complaint, for the consumer pays it. The consumer makes no complaint, for he is not aware how much of the price he pays goes to transportation. He does not know that with the full freight the railway might command, prices could in many cases be reduced one-half. He does not realize that the monopolist has no reason for increasing the amount of freight, as the high price he receives makes it a matter of small account to him whether the load is heavy or light. Let us take an example. Coal at the pit's mouth in Pennsylvania is worth about a dollar and a half a ton. Let us take the English price of thirty-two cents a ton for a hundred miles, and that for protected currency, making about forty three cents a ton.

The distance to Philadelphia is about three hundred miles; a citizen buys ten tons and pays cost and freightage, which, together, amounts to about $2 70 a ton—$27 00 for the lot. While he is congratulating himself on the reduction, a railroad employee enters and says the market price of the coal is eight dollars; we have been obliged to send in the first bill at cost, and now present one for the profits, which amounts to five dollars and twenty-one cents a ton. Fifty-two dollars and ten cents for the difference! If the profits should be stated in this way, even a Philadelphia Quaker would be justified in saying: "Verily, friend, thy profit is exorbitant!"

[TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

Lampas or Lampus.

W. F. Mintzer, Veterinary Surgeon, St. Paul, Minn., says this complaint is common to all young horses, but it is cruel and unnecessary to burn or cauterize for it. By passing the finger nail up between the gums and the teeth it may be loosened, which is all that is necessary. But even this is not requisite, except in extreme cases; for if corn in the cob is fed to the animals for a few days, the effort to shell it will cause the gum to be loosened just the same as with the finger. A horse has a strong memory, and once burnt in the mouth he is apt to be chary of your meddling with it in any way, and many ill-balker tricks are often the consequence.

THE first California paper was published twenty years ago. The total Pacific press now comprises two hundred and fourteen papers. The advertisements paid for in San Francisco exceed $400,000 per annum. The weekly circulation of all the city papers exceeds two hundred and twenty-five thousand copies.

MR. HARRY MOSS, formerly one of the editors of the Vicksburg *Times*, has purchased the agency interests of E. E. Overall & Co., New Orleans, and he will continue the newspaper advertising and subscription agency of his predecessors.

IT is proposed in Utica to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Fort Fisher. General Butler is not expected to attend.

INSURANCE.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400 000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 21 instant the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howen	G. W. McLarn,
P. E. Willi,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. B. Forrest,
Jacob Weller,	S. H. De Bevoise,
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.....W. W. McLARN.
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250 000
Surplus Assets, - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley, William Dean,
Charles T. Morris, John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph, Franklin Hopkins,
Wm. H. Ashhurst, Richard Penniss,
Geo. A. Coleman, D. T. Morton,
Jas. Lloyd, Jas. G. Maloney,
Jas. T. Randolph, Robert Assheton,
John S. Gilman, John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Stinespring, Caleb B. Hyde,
A. H. Schultz, Alfred Bay.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
27½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Canadas, or South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 dAw tf

DE SOTO
Insurance and Trust Company
OF MEMPHIS,
Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison street.

CAPITAL, $300,000!!

Board of Directors:

Wm. M. Farrington, W. R. Galbreath,
John Johnson, C. B. Chavis,
J. J. Rawlings, C. C. Sengel,
W. B. Greene.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.
J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

This Company Insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. se8

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.
jy10 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets.....$3,785,553 26

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.
Assets.....$1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large cash assets, command them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 11

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,883 39
Real Estate	248 991 02
Mortgage Bonds	65,550 00
Bank Stocks	1,526,400 00
United States, State and City Stocks, and other public securities	1,981,958 80
	$4,850,983 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,038 46
Net assets	$4,473,293 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Agents. nov9

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium, thereby you get double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.
MOORE & WEST, Agents.

For Rent.

THE very desirable Residence now occupied by Mrs. Eliza Proudfit.

Situated on Central Avenue,

Two miles from the city, containing Five Acres, four of which are under cultivation, suitable for an elegant Market Garden; delightful Peach and Apple Orchard, fine Well of Water, together with all necessary out-houses. Also four MILCH COWS FOR SALE. The above property will be rented for the following year to a good tenant. For further information apply on the premises, or to
dec27 1w DAY & PROUDFIT.

J. W. Falls & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET ARTICLES,
DYE STUFFS, COAL OIL, ETC.

THEY keep the best quality of WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.
Small profits and quick sales. dec25 tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Fannie P. Hunt and John A. Hunt, on the 1st day of August, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 54, pages 231 and 232, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Monday, February 3, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Law Court rooms, in the city of Memphis, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following land lying in Shelby county, Tennessee: beginning at a stake in the northeast corner of Dr. W. A. Booth's lot, No. 2, with elm, maple and red oak pointers; thence south with Dr. Booth's line 18 chains 12½-100 of a chain to a stake; thence east 19 75-100 chains to a stake in the east line of said White's said tract; thence north 18 12½-100 chains with the Raleigh road to a stake 30 links east of a black gum; thence west 19 75-100 chains to the beginning—containing 35 acres 81-100 of an acre.

Equity of redemption waived. Title believed to be good, but conveyance only as true.

U. F. VANCE, Trustee.
jan1 30d

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL sell, at private sale, if desired, or if not sold at private sale, will sell at auction,

On Friday, January, 8, 1868,

At 10 o'clock in the morning, a lot of ground on Second street, between Jackson and Alabama, Fort Pickering, being known as lot No. 37, together with a one and a-half (1½) Story House thereon. The house contains four rooms, with a passage (6) feet wide, running the entire depth. Two of the rooms down stairs and two up stairs. Attached to the house is a kitchen, a Cellar, cemented and bricked, a Cistern and Stable, with room for six horses. Everything new and complete—just having been built this year. The house is now insured for $1200. Terms of sale easy. Deferred payments secured by deed of trust on the property. Title guaranteed. For further information apply to
B. NEWTON HART, Att'y, Etc.,
dec22 No. 42 Madison s reet.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS.
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

COTTON -- COMMISSION

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. E. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES in States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, to reverence the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

THE ALLIES OF DESPOTISM.

The excesses of the French Revolution gave stability to all the thrones of Europe; and although nearly eighty years have passed since "under the scaffold of judicial murder, and the gaping planks that poured down blood on the spectators, the space was hired out for a show of dancing-dogs;" no people in Europe has thrown off its monarchical form of government to become republican.

The legislative excesses of the Jacobins of the United States, and the outrages perpetrated in the Southern States, under the pretence of reconstructing them, the admission of negroes into Conventions to frame Constitutions for the Government of Commonwealths of white men, and the disgusting antics of the miserable zanies into whose hands the powers of Government have fallen, have set back the hands of the clock of Freedom in Europe, at least half a century.

A malignant Congress, composed in part of men who purchased their seats by bribery, and in larger part of those who gained their elections by appealing to the worst passions and most hateful impulses of a people no longer in a condition to reason or reflect, has swept away the Constitutions and laws of ten States by a single line of a declaratory preamble of an act that outrages every principle of civil liberty at once. In the words of BURKE, "Without the least ceremony or compliment, 'they have sent out of the world whole sets of laws and lawgivers. They have swept away the very constitutions under which the legislatures acted, and the laws were made. Even the fundamental sacred rights of man they have not scrupled to profane. They have set this holy code at nought with ignominy and scorn."

What this Jacobin banditti at Washington has effected in the Southern States, "is not a revolution in government. It is not the victory of party over party. It is a destruction and decomposition of the whole society; which never can be made of right by any faction, however powerful, nor without terrible consequences to all about it, both in the act and in the example."

They first wrenched asunder all the old relations of society at a blow, utterly regardless of the admonitions of wisdom and experience, which teach that great changes ought to proceed by insensible degrees. They took not the least precaution "to prevent men, long under depression, from being intoxicated with a large draught of new power, which they always abuse with a licentious insolence."

On the contrary, when they had emancipated millions of ignorant, sensual, improvident human creatures, of a low grade of intellect, indolent and prone to vice, they proceeded, deliberately and systematically (we weigh these words), to urge and incite the emancipated negroes to "abuse with licentious insolence" the power which their freedom gave them, and to make that freedom a curse both to themselves and to the land in which they live. They disfranchised great numbers of white men, and thus induced the negro, vain of his new right to vote, to regard himself as their superior. They established the Freedmen's Bureau, in order that the negro might be beyond the reach of the ordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, and that his causes might be heard before a partial and prejudiced tribunal, and the decision be uniformly in his favour, so that he might always have his white employer in his power. Congress, by direct legislation, gave these creatures the right to vote, without regard to capacity or antecedents; and they not only empowered the district commanders to force white men and women to tolerate negro companionship in cars and on vessels, and to compel the courts to put them on juries; but they formally approved all this when it had been done. The Jacobin leaders encouraged the negroes to believe that the lands of their former masters would be confiscated and divided out among them; and Congress placed it in their power to disfranchise, tax and confiscate, by the Constitutions that were to be framed by them and adopted by their votes. One could say with the utmost truth, of the system thus established, what BURKE said to Sir HERCULES LANGRISHE, of the old system and Code by which Ireland was governed: "You abhorred it, as I did, for its vicious perfection. For I must do it justice: it was a complete system, full of coherence and consistency; well digested and well composed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance; and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them, of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

These delirious assassins of Constitutional liberty have thrown everything, in the Southern States, "into the hands of a desperate set of obscene adventurers, who lead to every mischief a blind and bloody band of sans-culottes." What BURKE said, in 1793, of the state of France, is true to-day of the state of the conquered Provinces of the United States and of the State of Tennessee: "it consists of but two descriptions—the oppressors and the oppressed." The first consist, in the Provinces almost wholly, and in Tennessee in part, of adventurers who drifted hitherward during the war, or of those, to the manor born, who were, when the war began, unconsidered and obscure, and who deserved to continue so. These "have the whole authority of the State in their hands," and have parcelled out among themselves the offices and public employments and sinecures. To these the public moneys deposited in banks are distributed. They have "all the arms, all the revenues of the public, all the confiscations by whatever tortuous courses, of individuals and corporations." These "have taken the lower sort," the black maroons and proletarians freshly emancipated "from their occupations, and have put them into pay," and organized them into Loyal Leagues, armed for mischievous purposes, "that they may form them into a body of partizans, to over-rule and awe property. The heads of these wretches they never suffer to cool. They supply them with a food for fury varied by the day, besides the sensual state of intoxication from which they are rarely free;" under the incentives of incendiary harangues and a malignant and incendiary press.

Professing that they do not desire to see organized a "black man's party," the knavish itinerant Missionaries who prowled about in the South not a year ago, used every effort in their power to create such a party all over the South, and every where by organizations and secret leagues to array the negroes against the white race among whom they were encamped. They succeeded, and deserve for it the maledictions of universal humanity. They have even put the government and credit and property of cities into the hands and power of ignorant, licentious and strolling blackamoors; and when the Conservative men of Memphis rescue the city from the ruin thus impending, the negro-organs pronounce it, in their venomous rage, a victory of unrepentant white rebels over loyal blacks.

Nor have these men confined their labours to the debauching and corrupting the negroes; but they have demanded of the white men of the South who were true to her in her struggle for independence, as the price of safety and immunity and the condition of enfranchisement, that they should apostatize from every principle of loyalty to their convictions, and of fidelity and honour. They have endeavoured, also, to reconcile them to despotisms which give them a temporary relief by overturning the laws, and paralyzing the Courts of Justice, as the Emperors corrupted the Roman people by shows and largesses.

They have not, it is true, sent the leaders of the people of the South in the late war, to the scaffold; and for this they are eulogized in the British House of Commons. But they have deliberately planned and carried into execution such measures as they knew would result, and as they were willing to see result, in a war of races, which now menaces the South. They have done this intentionally, by the resolution, still adhered to, that the political power in the Southern States should be placed in the hands of the negroes, and that the property and lives of white men and the persons of white women should be at their disposition: and they have done it unintentionally by the measures set on foot by them to impoverish and ruin the employers of agricultural labor, by the entire success of which the proletarian blacks are rapidly becoming an organized banditti, savage and maddened by hunger and ready for rapine and murder.

Revolutions, it has been said, always devour their own children. The authors of them are generally their victims, and learn the lesson at last which the French Girondins learned, "a lesson drawn from the consequences of engaging in daring innovations, from an hope that we may be able to limit their mischievous operation at our pleasure, and by our policy to secure ourselves against the effect of the evil examples we hold out to the world."

"Their fraternity has been the brotherhood of Cain and Abel; and they have organized nothing but bankruptcy and famine;" for their resort to an unlimited Military Despotism proves them wretchedly incompetent to govern. Capable men would never have begun a work of reconstruction by abolishing Governments long established and venerable Constitutions, dispensing with all laws as useless, and destroying all human rights as dangerous.

"These are things, at which not vice, not crime, not folly, but wisdom, goodness, learning, justice, probity, beneficence, stand aghast. By these examples our reason and our moral sense are not enlightened, but confounded;" the "impious and desperate vagaries" of French Jacobinism astounded the world; but those of that American Republicanism which, as the Genius of War holds in one hand the sword and in the other the torch, holds in one obscene claw the mace of military despotism, and in the other negro equality, with all its hideous consequences, and offers a conquered and prostrate people whom it hates, the choice between these two accursed systems, of which the unlimited Despotism is by far the more tolerable, and can be endured with a less keensense of degradation and ignominy.

A GEM OF PURENT RAY SERENE.

We copy the following effusion from the *Avalanche* of yesterday. A paragraph so happily conceived and so elegantly worded, so true, so just, so blushingly modest, and so eminently generous cannot be too widely published. When exquisite and polished irony, felicitous classical allusions, the sarcastic keenness of JUNIUS and the ornate magnificence of MACAULEY contribute to the splendour of a production of the intellect, combined with a delicate sense of chivalric courtesy, the gem ought to be as imperishable as the diamond and deserves immortality:

Our "whoop" of Saturday morning in reference to the publication of the "Letter List" has awakened our drowsy old neighbor of the APPEAL from its Rip Van Winkle lethargy. We knew the APPEAL had the right to publish it, but it would never have ascertained that fact had we not drawn its attention to it. Our neighbor is usually twenty-four hours behind time. The Louisville *Journal* says the editor of the APPEAL dailies sport with the Letter Lists of the Memphis postoffice, never supposing for a moment that one of these thunderbolts would be hurled at our head for so humble a cause. We are both humiliated and surprised; humiliated because we have aroused the ire of so great and powerful a cotemporary, and surprised because our "fearful auversary" has appropriated to its columns a word which its readers would never have given it a personal patent for. That word was "modesty," with an interrogation point attached, alluding to what we had said about the postoffice list. Possibly the APPEAL'S word "modesty" may be taken from it in after times, by a discriminating public, but the interrogatory will ever stand as a monument to the bashful disposition of our tremendous neighbor. We feel the castigation keenly, and will never provoke it again. Neighbor, play with the postoffice list as you do with your "great thoughts," and our country may be "happy yet," although, just now, considerable doubts exist about it.

In the Ticknor divorce case in Chicago on Saturday, the jury found A. O. Ticknor guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, and that that cruelty has not been condoned by forgiveness. They also found that Susan Ticknor was not guilty of adultery with Eugene Fishburne. The defense immediately moved for a new trial.

QUITE a number of springs of water made their appearance in St. Charles, Scotland, Boone, Moniteau and other counties in Wisconsin during the late drought, all of them in places where springs were never known before.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—Nearly ten thousand more emigrants came to this country in 1867, than during the year previous.

—This is the season for raising the salaries of those postmasters whose offices have increased in business, and for reducing those of an opposite character.

—An astronomer has discovered that the light which started from stars of the twelfth magnitude when Moses crossed the Red Sea, has not reached the earth yet.

—The number of arrivals at the port of New York during 1867 has been 241,649.

—Capt. Duncan, of the Quaker City, and S. M. Griswold, differ in opinion in relation to the amount of liquor drank on board the ship during the trip to the Holy Land.

—It costs four times as much to purchase a bridal outfit in America as it does in England. Twenty pounds on the other side of the Atlantic will go as far as four hundred dollars on this side. The difference is the salt water between us and radicalism over us.

—One hundred and eighty-two carriers and collectors are employed in the postal service in New York City; but large as the number seems it is not more than one-third enough to perform the service as it should be. The carriers have delivered 17,146,074 letters this year, and 18,790,242 have been taken from the lamp-post boxes.

—The London *Athenæum* says: "Dodger is a word that we should have thought was not very old in English; yet here it is in 1611: *Tergiversateur*: a flincher, shrinker, starter, halter, *dodger*, paulterer." Cotgrave, the old dictionary-maker, had not a good opinion of the word, for he puts it in bad company under another heading: *Caguer-affe*: m. A base micher, scurule hagler, lowsie *dodger*."

—The Ball-Akers controversy about the authorship of "Rock Me to Sleep Mother," was erupted in the *Tribune* a few days ago to the extent of a seven-column Vesuvius. We had hoped the whole matter was rocked to sleep long ago, and would not again afflict us with its howlings. As it is, the literary bantling has lost all charms for our ear, and the sweetness of its song has been drowned in the present family squall.

—The wines of the late Sir Frederick Bruce are to be sold at auction this week. There are nearly nine hundred bottles, including ten dozen choice old Madeira, and some rare brands of Burgundy. Washington *bon vivants* are well supplied with choice vintages, at low prices, by the diplomats, who receive their supplies *free of duty*, and furnish their friends while six months never passes without the sale of at least one cellar, the owner either being ordered to another post, or giving up house keeping, or departing this life.

—The Lebanon, Tenn., *Herald* of the 5th says: "The greatest snow storm experienced here in twenty-four years, commenced last Sunday night about eleven o'clock, and continued all day Monday, and continued part of Tuesday. We suppose there must have fallen over fifteen inches of snow."

—The same paper says: "We learn that the negroes near Green Hill, in this county, under the manipulations of the Leaguers in that neighborhood, refuse to apply for situations for the ensuing year. They say they will wait for the white folks to apply to them, when they will get better offers. The farmers in that section are not going to raise much cotton this year, and we think many of the negroes will get pretty hungry before they are applied to. However, may be it will be a lesson to them."

—The first section of thirty miles of the Lawrence and Galveston railroad was opened for business on the 1st. The road is being rapidly pushed forward.

—The report of the Fire Department of St. Louis for the past year shows the number of fires to have been 218, entailing a loss of $2,777,800. Upward of $2,000,000 of this loss occurred in the month of March, when the Lindell Hotel was burned. The Fire Department of that city consists of ten steam engines, one hook-and-ladder truck, two fuel wagons, eighty-six men and fifty-four horses. The total expense of the department during the past year was $140,675.

—Among the names of the persons who died at LaGrange, Texas, of yellow fever, during the past summer, we notice that of Leslie Savage, formerly of Little Rock.

—There is one church in Virginia to every 414 of the population; in Mississippi one to every 380; in Pennsylvania one to every 544; in New York one to every 734; in California one to every 1297; in Massachusetts one to every 752.

—The London *Scalpel*, the highest medical authority in the world, gives the following as an infallible cure for small-pox and scarlet fever: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (*digitalis*), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two teaspoonfuls of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses according to age.

—It is one of the significant indications of the progress of the age that passengers can now purchase tickets in New York direct for China, Japan, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia, as well as points in Europe. The establishing of the Pacific steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghai inaugurates the revolution which makes a voyage to the most distant lands no more than a holiday excursion.

An envoy from the Dominican Republic has arrived in Washington, with authority to offer the bay and peninsular of Samana to the United States for a naval station, on sale or lease. The premises are not unsalable and would command a fine harbor in the West Indies or the world.

Strange things happen in Boston churches. Thus, on Christmas day, *paterfamilias* walked up one of the aisles thereof, and neglected to remove his hat until his pilgrimage was half over. When he did take off his head covering, observers were duly edified by the sight of a dancing-jack bestriding his bald pate. The puppet had been purchased for home display—an exhibition forestalled by the afterthought of going to church.

GENTLEMEN who are well posted, are of the opinion that the result of the Senatorial discussions will be a declaration by Congress that the paper currency shall neither be contracted nor expanded; that nothing will be enacted defining the redemption of bonds, either in gold or greenbacks; that a new long loan, subject to taxation, will be established, and that the accumulation of gold in the Treasury will be stopped.

THE report of the Superintendent of the Girard estate, at Philadelphia, for 1867, just issued, shows that the receipts from all sources amounted to $400,538 59, and the expenses to $347,046 77, leaving a balance in the treasury of $54,491 82. Of the whole amount expended, the sum of $104,144 72 was applied to the estate, and $151,962 04 for the maintainance of Girard College.

THE negroes of South Carolina are doing a little bush-whacking on their own hook. On the night of the 4th a passenger train was fired into by some negroes, between Branchville and Columbia. No one was hurt. To allay public apprehension, Gen. Canby is called on by the press to rigidly prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons by both blacks and whites.

THE evidence taken before the sub-Committee of Ways and Means within a few days, has proven the alarming extent of the frauds in the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits. There appears to be a regular organization of illicit distilleries gotten up for the purpose of defrauding the Government.

IT is related that a clerk of a rural church in England recently made the following announcement to the congregation: "You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry, at four o'clock, to consider on the means of eating the church and digesting other matters.

A MAN in Belfast, Me., was affected with chilblains, and bathed his feet in rum. A State constable seized his bathing apparatus, arrested him, and had him fined and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—The river is rising fast, with thirteen feet eight inches in the canal by the mark. The Laurel Hill and Southerner have departed for New Orleans. The weather is cloudy and cold.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—The steamer Empire, from Louisville for New Orleans, was sunk by colliding with the towboat Ike, below Cairo, last night. The boat can be raised. The deck load was saved, and no lives lost.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7.—G. B. Lomer has brought suit against Chas. A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, for arresting him in Savannah in April, 1865, and bringing him to Washington. The damages are laid at $100,000. The case comes up merely to remove it to the United States Court.

The steamships City of Baltimore, Saxon, Nebraska and City of Washington have been seized by the United States Marshal, and bonded for carrying an excess of passengers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 7—Evening.—Five-twenties 71¾@72; Illinois Central 88¾; Erie 48¼.

PARIS, Jan. 7—Evening.—There is a better feeling on the Bourse, and rentes are strong.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—Evening.—Cotton closes easier; sales 8000 bales; Uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Corn 40s. 4d. for M. W.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.—The steamship Cambria from New York has arrived.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Louisiana State Fair which commences here to-day is attracting large numbers of strangers. Two steam plows are on exhibition.

In the Convention yesterday Blackburn offered a series of resolutions providing that the warrants of the Convention shall bear 8 per cent. interest from the date of the assembling of the Convention until paid into the State treasury, making them receivable for all dues to the State, and prohibiting tax receivers from receiving any other warrants besides those issued by the Convention.

Cooley opposed it on the ground of illegality, and offered a substitute that the Tax receivers pay into the Treasury the identical funds collected. Both were referred to a committee of three, which was reported to-day in favor of Cooley's substitute, which was adopted after a stormy debate. In the debate to-day a member was asked his opinion as to the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and gave it as his individual opinion that they were unconstitutional, and offered to quote Thad Stevens to show it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the Senate to-day a memorial for increasing the pay of naval officers was presented.

A bill was introduced by Sumner abolishing the Eastern District Court of Texas.

Also one by Wilson empowering the Constitutional Conventions to vacate certain offices and fill the same.

By Corbett, one to amend the existing laws in regard to internal revenue, which was referred to a Conference Committee.

By Hanion, one to amend the act fixing the rights of volunteers as part of the army so as to give the volunteer officers their proper rank, including the Marine Board, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull called up the joint resolution appointing as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute T. H. Woolsey, of Connecticut; Wm. F. Astor, of New York; J. M. McLean, of New Jersey, and P. Parker, of Washington. The resolution was adopted.

Sumner reminded the Senate that the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia was sent to the President on the 10th of December, and the President having failed to return it, he now asked leave to introduce a bill precisely the same.

Sherman suggested the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee. The debate on this point by Johnson, Edmonds, Drake and Sumner continued until the morning hour had expired, and the bill was so referred.

A resolution was introduced by Davis instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating the fares on the various railroads in the United States, which was adopted.

The bill to repeal the tax on cotton was then taken up. Conkling withdrew his motion to postpone it, saying that he would, at the proper time, press an amendment confining the suspension to one year. The question was received on Johnson's amendment, exempting the crops grown in 1867, and remaining in the hands of the producers. Williams moved an amendment exempting all the cotton remaining unsold in the hands of the producers, when the act takes effect, providing that no tax heretofore collected shall be refunded, which was lost. Johnson's amendment was also lost.

The question recurring on Norton's amendment reducing the tax on cotton grown after 1867, to the first of October, Conkling moved an amendment confining the exemption to 1868. Johnson, Frelinghuysen and Patterson, of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of the repeal, and Morrill, of Vermont, against it.

Davis made a speech of some length, claiming that "if the North would keep its spoon out of the Southern dish, the South would soon be reconstructed; and that free negro labor had proved a failure."

Morton replied that "the reason why the Northern spoon was in the Southern dish, was that the South had put its own spoon in the Northern dish. The negro might have been made lazy by freedom, but the evil could be remedied if the Southern white men were made more independent. He then proceeded to show the justice of at least a reduced tax.

Howard said he would support the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Davis), but would vote to give the South all the privileges which he was ready to deny his own constituents. He inquired of the chairman of the Finance Committee whether a provision had been made to supply the deficits that would be occasioned by removing this tax.

Sherman replied, instancing several portions of the estimated expenses of the government for the next fiscal year, which could be reduced so that the whole would not exceed $140,000,000, now that Congress might safely throw off $100,000,000 of taxation.

Howard inquired whether that committee had considered the propriety of discontinuing the payment of the war debt for the present.

Sumner said the bill looking to that end was now on the table.

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of the special Commissioner of Revenue, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting letters from the Secretary of War ad interim, and Gen. Halleck, relative to surveying and bringing into market the lands of the Peninsular of Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties came up and the amendments were withdrawn. Washburne, of Indiana, proposed to substitute a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ by transfer, and otherwise, additional clerks, not less than fifty, in the second auditor's office in the Treasury Department, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to soldier's claims to bounty under the act of July, 1866, to be continued as long as necessary. The preference to be given in this employment will be to discharged soldiers, and sailors, and also directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide adequate and convenient rooms for all clerks employed in that business; also directing Assistant Treasurer at New York, to pay duplicate checks on notice of the loss of the original.

Mr. Farnell asked Mr. Washburne to accept an amendment transferring the claims of colored soldiers for bounty and back pay, to the Freedman's Bureau.

Mr. Washburne declined to allow the amendment to be offered and pressed a vote on his substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Pitts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of such retooled vessels as in his judgment are not required by the interests of the service at a price to be determined by appraisal to be made by a board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers, and a report to be made to Congress as fast as the vessels are sold, of the amount realized by such sales, and of the parties to whom they are sold.

Schofield moved an amendment providing that the proceeds of the sales shall be paid into the Treasury.

Washburn, of Illinois, expressed his desire to have information as to the number, names, prices, etc., of the iron-clads belonging to the navy, saying there had been the grossest abuse in the whole business.

Wood suggested that the vessels should be sold at public auction, the board fixing their minimum prices.

Pike stated that this bill applied to fifty-four vessels, which were now laid up, and that of these there were at Long Island 21, New Orleans 8, Mound City 8, Washington 5, Boston 4, New York 3, San Francisco 2, and Philadelphia 3.

Maynard asked who were to be the purchasers.

Pike said that it was manifest that it was to the interest of the Government to dispose of these vessels, and a better class could be produced in case of necessity, for in addition to them there were a number on the stocks which could be completed in a very short time. Last year there had been apprehensions of a difficulty between France and Prussia, and France had immediately reinforced its navy by purchasing two of our largest ironclads. Now some of the smaller powers in Europe and South America were in trouble and wished to purchase some small vessels, and applications for that purpose had been made to the Navy Department last week. After further debate the joint resolution was passed—yeas, 90; nays, 28.

The resolution offered by Newcomb November 26th, calling on the heads of departments for information as to their employees was tabled.

Also the Senate joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration offered him by the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery, and other supplies for the Executive Department, to one year, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend for forty days all work on the jail to be erected in the District of Columbia, was passed.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to compel the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in all cases where withdrawn from bonded warehouses, and made a lengthy explanation of the frauds which make it necessary.

After considerable debate the bill as reported was passed.

Mr. Upson, from the Committee on Elections, reported Mr. Trimble as entitled to his seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, which was laid over for future action, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, and was addressed by Corry, of Ohio, on the question of the Public Debt.

In the House, to-day, in speaking upon the financial question, Carey, of Ohio, said that "whatever severity of opinion existed in the House in regard to the public debt, the House was united in the opinion that the debt must be paid to the utmost farthing, and the nation's honour must in no way be impeached or compromised, and nothing must be done to impair confidence in the integrity of the national character; and, nevertheless, the mad dog cry of repudiation should not deter any one from considering carefully and discussing the subject. Persons with whom that term was so familiar, should know that it requires no act or declaration of Congress to bring about such a catastrophe, and that for the whole matter would be resolved by the discovery that the resources of the country would not pay the interest, much less the principal, of the public debt, in addition to the expenses of the Government, and by the further discovery that the people would not impose upon themselves intolerable burdens to that end. The national debt was great, and money, by an unjust act and forced construction of law, against the people, sought to make the debt greater and the burden greater. This was but the pioneer of repudiation, and those who claimed that the principal of the two thousand millions of five-twenty bonds were redeemable only in coin, were doing more to debauch the morals of the country, and to blunt sensibility to National honour, than all other influences combined. Justice is the only sure foundation of public faith, and when the sense of justice is outraged, so would be the sense of obligation towards all by whom that outrage was attempted, was weakened if not destroyed. This is a principle of universal application. He said he would caution the gentlemen from R. to beware, lest the overburdened tax payers should have their sense of obligation so weakened by unreasonable exaction that they would utterly repudiate the debt, which is now acknowledged to be just.

The Senate Committee to whom was referred the removal of Stanton have submitted their report. It is a voluminous document, condemning President Johnson's course and full of eulogies upon Stanton. The committee discussed the subject at great length, and in conclusion recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of December 12, 1867, for the suspension from office of Secretary Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Public Debt statement for January 1, shows debt bearing coin interest $1,808,102,091 80; debt bearing currency interest, $328,491,220; matured debt not presented for payment, $15,871,640 83; debt bearing no interest, $407,867,290. Total debt, $2,552,329,243 43. Amount in the treasury, coin, $108,439,253 67; currency, $23,770,349 71; total, $134,209,603 38. Amount of debt, less cash in the treasury, $2,508,125,650 10.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton opened dull and lower, but closed more steady; sales 200 bales; Uplands 16½ Dy Goods inanimate; best heavy brown sheetings steady; 16½c for Atlantic A and Indian Head; white second Rouge 14@15c; best B prints 16½c; Pepperell 18½c; New Market 13½c; Portsmouth 17c; New York Mills bleached Muslins 22½c; Wamsutta 29c; Masonville 10c; Hope 12½c; Bartlett, 39 inches, 14c; Prints, standard common and extra, Mohley easy and steady, at 6@7c for call loans, and quiet, 9½@10¾. Gold 136¾. The exports of specie to-morrow will amount to $1,200,000.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Flour quiet; family, $16 60. Wheat, $2 60. Corn firm; car, 85c. Oats advanced 1 to 68c. Rye firm, $1 65. Barley, $1 80. Cotton declining; middling, 14½c. Whisky unchanged. Hogs dull, $7 25@8. Provisions dull. Pork, $20@21. Lard, 12½. Bacon dull; shoulders, 9½; sides, 10½c; clear sides, 11½@12c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Cotton inactive; sales 4,100; middlings 15@15½; receipts 5747; exports 3923. Sugar and molasses quiet and unchanged. Flour very dull and declining; superfine $9; XXX $12 25. Corn dull, 93c@$1. Oats firm, 80c. Pork unsettled, nominally $21. Lard, fierce 13c; Reg 13¼. Bacon dull; shoulder jobbing at 8¾@9; clear sides $13@13½. Sterling 44@45¾ New York sight ½ discount. Gold 135¾.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton lower, 13c. Flour dull and lower, $6@12 50. Wheat quiet. Corn active, 80@90c. Oats better, 70@75c. Barley quiet and unchanged, $2. Rye unsettled, $1 70@1 88. Provisions firm. Pork $20@21. Bacon 12@13c for clear sides and 9@9¾ for shoulders. Lard 12c. Hogs higher, $6@6 50 gross. The weather is clear. Mercury 28.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—Tobacco low grades, firmer; lugs, $4 50@5; common to medium leaf, $7@13 50. Cotton, 14@14½c. Flour firmer, $7 75@12 35. Wheat, $2 @2 45. Corn, new car, 70@75c; shelled, 80c@85c. Oats, 67@68. Bacon shoulders, 10c; clear sides, 13c; sugar cured hams, 17½@18c. Lard 12½c. Mess pork, $21 50; bulk shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½. Whisky, 28@30c bonded.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad company, whose shops have for some weeks been running on eight hours per day, presented notice to its employees, of whom there are nearly one thousand at this point, that a reduction of ten per cent. in wages would be made, commencing to morrow. The Dixon works, which employ seven hundred men, gave similar notice and will discharge a large number of single men and of those for the shortest time in the employ of the company. The Lackawana Iron company recently discharged thirty carpenters and a considerable number of laborers and other workmen.

Radical rule needs no further comment than the above. With the South paralyzed and trodden under foot by the fanatics in power no other result could follow. The end is not yet.

ONE of the Mississippi conventioners is about to enter the State service in a different capacity. He has been elected by the unanimous vote of twelve of his countrymen to serve a period in the penitentiary for his successful exertions as a horse-thief.

A SAW mill and bucket factory, with a thousand acres of well timbered land, eight miles from Tuscaloosa, Ala., was sold last week by the Sheriff for twelve hundred and one dollars.

MRS. JONES, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I believe I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'."

REV. DR. BECKWITH has accepted the Bishopric of Georgia.

Famine in Sweden.

The news from Sweden is appalling. Three hundred thousand of her people are on the verge of starvation. The following eloquent letter has been addressed to Mr. Seward by W. Thomas who was for three years Consul at one of the Swedish ports, and is a gentleman of known ability and humanity. His appeal ought to awaken a generous and prompt response:

Three hundred thousand hard-worked, patient Swedes are starving in Northland. Their crops for three years have been bad; last year they were an utter failure, and now even their miserable bread, made of straw and the bark of trees, has given out. They sit in their cheerless huts and die. My private advice from Scandinavia represent this calamity as worse even than the published accounts.

IN Philadelphia the conductor and driver of a horse car were lately arrested on a charge of cruelty to their horses by overloading their car, and were bound over in $800 each to appear for trial.

PIKE'S new opera house, in New York, was opened for inspection on Saturday night, and is pronounced the finest in the country. The season commences next Thursday.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

MASONIC NOTICE—The Officers and Members of Hermit and Militias Lodges of Perfection Nos. 1 and 2, are hereby notified to attend a special communication of those lodges held in conjunction, at the Hall of Cyrene Commandery No. 4, this Wednesday evening, (this day) for work in the 5th and 9th degrees.

All members of the A. C. and A. R. R. S. Rite in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of
H. P. WOODARD, T. P. G. M. C.
GEO. MELLERSH, T. P. G. M. C.

Attest:
C. M. CARROLL, Secretdry.
S. D. MCCLURE, " jan8 1t

St. Andrew's Society.

THE regular monthly meeting of St. Andrew's Society, (postponed from last night) will be held at their room, Courthouse, this evening at 7½ p.m., precisely. A full attendance is required. By order of
JOHN LESLIE, President.
A. J. MURRAY, Secretary. jan8 1t

Notice.

To all whom it may concern:

I WILL apply, at the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of James W. Wilkins, deceased. W. G. LANCASTER.
Memphis Tenn., January 7, 1868.
jan8 law1w*

JAMES VICK,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

—OF—

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

IS now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown, with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, etc., it is beautifully illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a Beautiful colored Plate of Flowers, well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published. Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK,
jan8 eod 6t Rochester, N. Y.

Prices Reduced!

TENNESSEE IRON STORE.

ALLISON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

No. 270 Front street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have removed our Stock of Hardware from our old stand, 224 Main street, and in connection with a full and replenished stock of

Builders', Farmers' & Mechanics' Hardware

—EMBRACING—

NAILS,
CHAINS,
PLOWS,
HOES,
AXES,
AXLES,
VISES,
CUTLERY,
GUNS,
PISTOLS,
POWDER,
SHOT

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 1w J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE, No 218 Front street, corner of Front and Adams. Inquire of WALKER BROS. & CO., 225 Main street. ja5 1w

FOR RENT—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, kitchen containing two rooms smoke houses, stables, carriage house and cistern, with five acres excellent cleared land under good fence, one and a-half miles from Court Square, near the Germantown Plank road, adjoining W. J. Mhoon's place. Apply at No. 14 Monroe street, lo
ja5 2w J. R. BRINKLEY.

JUST FINISHED AND FOR RENT—TWO elegant Brick Residences, with Store rooms attached. These houses are situated on Second street, in Chelsea, and will be let very cheap to first-class tenants. Apply to W. B. BEARD, Attorney, No. 33 Court street, or to
dec29 2w* W. D. M. CALLUM.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, No. 88 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Jackson avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARHES & HARGROVE,
dec31 tf 14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This desirable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to J. J. A. DeWEES
dec31 1m At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 309 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oct2 tf No. 8 Union street.

FOR RENT—
A eligibly located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
J. W. PAGE, JR.
oct-tf

FOR RENT.—I will rent my Plantation of the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss., for the year 1868. This farm had about 30 acres in cultivation the present year, and promises a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow, and it is situated in a wholesome, and pleasant locality. A good room on it for a large family, and a number of hands, always on the place, and within a few hundred yards. The place has fine new log to rent on reasonable terms, or will sell it on Gin House and Gin, and fixtures complete, and take large Cotton. I will rent cheap, and take stock, if I can get it that is reliable. Apply soon, if you want to rent or purchase. Almost enough wagons on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Wardell, John Sage, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Hernando. de4 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS.

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the House if desired. For terms of lease apply at the office of
KENNY & POMPEE,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block,
oct 1tf Corner Second and Madison sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage RESIDENCE (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains three rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further inquiry, apply to H. T. Jones or Capt. Geo. M. Mathes, both of Germantown, or to the undersigned.
O. M. ALSUP.
January 2, 1868. ja2 2w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Roller and Flaxine Scrubbers—Engine with Cylinder 12 inches, with 24 inches stroke, usually termed 30 horse-power, in complete order. Apply soon at 229 Madison street or 38 Front Row. SOUTH W. ST. A. COT. PRESS CO.
Kow. H. MERRITT, Asst'Supt.
Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec11 1m

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND near the Brick Church in Chelsea on Second street, for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county with good Houses. Prices very moderate. Call and look at them.
[nov21 3w] R. R. THOMAS.

WANTS.

WANTED—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having them for sale will please address Office No. 0, Waldran Block, Main street.
ap4 tf

WANTED—To rent, a HOUSE within two miles of Court Square, containing seven or nine rooms, with fine cistern of soft water, and a Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office.
ja5 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 358 Main street, over 2 office.
ja3 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,
dec28 1w Satartobia Miss.

WANTED—A situation as Book keeper by a young man fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office.
dec21 tf

WANTED—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office.
dec6 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. HARRISON, 2nd Child, the widow Anna Harrison, Harrison, Fatherd-inlaw, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d of May, 1866. If this is seen and will correspond with the undersigned, he will hear of something to their advantage. Address D BAILEY,
Merchant Tailor, savannah, Ga., Box 188.
Jan1

WANTED,

SMOKELS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND

RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST--FOUND.

FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY AND BUNDLE of Papers, which the owner can get by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office.
ja1 1w

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

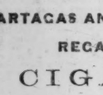
WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

I. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec6 3m



AROMATIC VEGETABLE Soap Combined with Glycerine, recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & Co., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

Case No. 9.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Ford & Wilson, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Ford & Wilson, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868.

J. F. HICKS,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
ja5 1w

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Night Express	5:00 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.		

Ticket offices No. 2 Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Somerville Accommodation (only Sundays excepted)	7:15 a.m.	2:45 p.m.

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Mississippi and Tennessee Rail Road.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express daily except Sunday	2:30 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Sunday Express	2:30 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Freight daily, save Sunday	2:30 p.m.	2:40 p.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Agt.
ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

Ferry, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Charlestonops, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3:15 p.m.

For Cities on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads, at 5:45 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and Memphis and Charleston at 5:45 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

For Cities on Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

For Cities on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GRAY, Postmaster Memphis.

Our Friends will remember that the Appeal Office is now located at No. 13 Jefferson street.

REMOVAL.—The editorial rooms of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 13 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employes or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an off set against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN ATNSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
P. D. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Those indebted to the APPEAL for advertising, and whose accounts are past due, will please come forward and settle the same by the 15th inst., or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier.

THE CIRCUS.—We learn that the the looked for circus arrived in town yesterday. We are not advised that they showed last night.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a gloomy, dark and dreary day. We had rain, snow and sleet, one after another. At the time of our going to press the skies were dark and the prospect for fine weather was distant.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Sam. A. Lewis, of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and Col. K. E. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, arrived in the city yesterday, and are putting up at the Overton.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—The quarterly statement of the above bank appears elsewhere in our columns. Considering the depressed state of business for the past six months, it will rate creditably on the management that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared.

POSTPONED.—The lecture which was to have been delivered by the Rev. Dr. Brooks last evening, was postponed to a future day, on account of the inclement weather. Notice of the time will be given, and those who have not secured tickets should do so at once.

"SCOTS WHA HAE."—The deferred monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, of this city, will be held to-night at their rooms, *on the corner of* Second and Union streets, the *exact* to be taken at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

THE COTTON TRADE.—By reference to our commercial columns, on the fourth page, it will be seen that an important movement is on foot, in reference to the shipment of cotton, has been issued. If our merchants pursue the proper course the bulk of the trade must come to the Bluff City.

THE great closing out sale of watches and jewelry will take place at Passmore & Co.'s, 260 Second street, this morning at 10 o'clock. Parties desirous of getting great bargains in watches, chains and jewelry, will do well to attend this sale, as it may be a long time before they get such another chance.

MISTAKE.—We were mistaken in announcing that Mr. *Tousdale*, who recently withdrew from the *Appeal*, would hereafter be connected with the *Evening Ledger*. Though such an association had been contemplated, the arrangement was not consummated and is now at an end.

A PAIR OF THEM.—The stock thieves paid a visit yesterday morning to the stable of Mr. J. C. Davis, on the corner of Orleans street and Pigeon Roost road, and abstracted one horse and one mule. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing the main door.

SORREL HORSE.—A sorrel topped quadruped, the property of Geo. Keller, connected with the hardware house of McComba & Co., was stolen on Monday night. Information was given to the police, but, up to latest advices, the animal as well as the thief were among the missing.

A WHISKY THIEF.—A negro named Jesse Burt was arrested yesterday by Capt. Simonds, of the First District, charged with having in his possession a demijohn of whisky, supposed to have been stolen. The accused will have a hearing before the Recorder this morning.

HOUSE ROBBING.—The residence of Mr. J. F. Atwood, on the east side of Main north of Auction street, was entered yesterday morning by some prowling vagabond thieves, when table linen, and clothing, to the value of two hundred dollars, was stolen. The thieves got off with their booty.

RECOVERING.—The young man Simmonds who was beaten by Tom Pruitt, with an iron poker, at the Englehouse, corner of Adams and Second streets, was in a very comfortable condition yesterday. Under the kind care of the good Sisters he is momentarily improving. Slight hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

OVERCHARGING.—Very often the hackmen of our city are brought up on the charge of taking more than their just dues. One of this class, John Hoolihan by name, was arrested by the police yesterday and fortunately for him, he had stamps sufficient to put up a forfeit. The clerical Commissioner will examine the case this morning.

AN EXPLANATION.—Lest some of our readers might misconstrue the tenor of a paragraph published in these columns yesterday morning, we desire to say that the article headed "The Next Struggle—A New Deal," had no reference to our present efficient Sheriff, P. M. Winters. At a future day we propose to show in full the relations which the various candidates bear towards our great white man's party.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

ARRIVED.—The following distinguished gentlemen are in the city, quartering with mine host Cockrell, of the Gayoso: Col. Clay Taylor, St. Louis; Col. H. C. Chambers, Mississippi; Gen. J. F. Fagan, Little Rock; Judge N. C. Clayton, Holly Springs; Col. H. T. Bartley, New Orleans; Col. H. W. Walker, Holly Springs; Col. D. C. Herndon, Mississippi; Col. J. W. Irby, Mississippi; Col. J. E. Eskridge, Virginia; Dan Castello, the great showman, and E. W. Howes.

A BURGLARY.—About three o'clock yesterday some young mackerels broke in the window of the store of Jas. T. Handlan & Co., on Main street near Madison, and stole two pairs of shoes and other articles, valued at twenty dollars. The robbery would in all probability have been larged had it not been for the interference of private watchman Rose who scared the thieves off but was not able to secure them. The destruction of the chrystal was a greater loss to the proprietors than the purloining of the property.

Notice.—One first-class cook wanted at Schwoon's Restaurant, No. 18 Adams street. None but a good one need apply. Good wages will be paid promptly. Also, [illegible]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

President Swayne called the Board to order, there being a quorum. Present: Mayor Leftwich, Aldermen Powers, Glaney, Johnson, Joyce, Cochran, Wickersham, Black, Brown, Cartright, O'Donnell, Ruffin, Renner, Passmore, Moffatt, McDavitt, Peck and Ellis.

Sheriff Winters made an amended return of the official vote for Wm. H. Fitch for Mayor 556 votes, he having taken the requisite oath.

Alderman Passmore, from Special Committee, reported in favor of Aldermen Cicalio and Ellis in the Sixth and Tenth wards taking their seats, to which they are fairly entitled, the former having been duly instructed, and the latter being qualified by the amendment of the charter, adding the Ninth and Tenth wards to the city. The committee reported a vacancy in the Fifth ward, Mr. Holst not having filed the oath, and his contestants not having received a plurality of votes. The report was adopted, and on motion of Alderman Ruffin, the aldermen declared entitled to their seats, were duly sworn in by the Mayor.

Alderman O'Donnell offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Board proceed to an election to fill the vacancy in the representation of the Fifth ward, Wm. C. Holst was duly elected, and sworn in.

Alderman Passmore reported the following salaries of city officers: Comptroller, $2500; Register, $1000; Secretary of the Board, $1200; Treasurer, $2000; Inspector of fees of office; City Engineer, $2000; Market Masters, $1000 each; Keepers of Court and Market Squares, $1000 each; Health Physician, $2000; Engineer Fire Department, $2000; Sub Engineers, $2500; Captains, $1800; City Attorney, $5000; Sergeant at Arms, $1200; Janitor, $600; Private Watchmen, $1200; Keeper of Dredge Boat, $600. Dispensing with Purveyor, etc.

Alderman Glancy moved to amend by levying the Dredge Boat Keeper, $1000.

A protracted discussion arose when finally the report was received and adopted, Alderman Glancy and Joyce voting in the negative.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair then announced the following standing committees:

On Improvements—Aldermen Powers, McDavitt, Lemon, Johnson, Black, Cartright, Holst, Ruffin, Moffatt and Ellis.

On Accounts—Aldermen Passmore, Wickersham, Peck, McDavitt and Moffatt.

On Finances—Aldermen McDavitt, Ruffin, Wickersham, Brown and ——. [Mr. Passmore declined a place on this committee, and the Board left open till next meeting of the Board.]

On Ordinances—Aldermen Johnson Passmore, O'Donnell, Cicalio and Renner.

On Wharf and Landing—Aldermen Wickersham, Powers, Moffatt, Ruffin and Holst.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Holst, Johnson, Black, Ellis and McDavitt.

On City Printing—Aldermen O'Donnell, Cartright, Holst and Renner.

On Markets—Aldermen Lemon, Peck, Cartright, Joyce and Black.

On Bonds—Aldermen Ruffin, Wickersham, McDavitt, Peck and Johnson.

On Gas—Aldermen Cicalio, Joyce, Moffatt, Glaney and Holst.

On Public Parks—Aldermen Brown, Cicalio, Powers, Passmore and Johnson.

On Paving—Aldermen Black, Lemon and Moffatt.

On Claims—Aldermen Moffatt, Passmore, Wickersham, Ruffin and O'Donnell.

Alderman Powers said the bond of Robt. Good, Wharfmaster elect, had been left on his table, and he moved its reference to Bond Committee. Agreed to.

Alderman Passmore presented an ordinance abolishing the office of City Purveyor, which was read and passed.

By unanimous consent, leave being with the City Stable keeper, and other officers mentioned in the report of the committee, to report.

On motion, adjourned till Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, when the election of city officers will take place.

It was announced that Mayor Leftwich desired to meet the Board in private immediately after adjournment, and consequently the members repaired to the Mayor's office, when the doors were closed.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR THREE THOUSAND YOUNG MEN OF MEMPHIS.—Thousands who will avail themselves of the advantages afforded by our cheap productive and improved lands. In no other country can better bargains be obtained, or more remunerating rewards be gathered, than can now be found in the Northern cities, in Memphis, and Eastern Arkansas. Think of it young men that are *out* of employment. What are your *prospects* in the vicinity of Memphis?—not your *hopes*—for they are almost sure to be realized as you are to be killed by lightning. What can you do where over-supplied city to locate *yourself* against want—against poverty itself? Soon will be, when your wants manifest itself, left you to the bitter care of decrepid age, still *waiting*, like poor Macawber, for something to "turn up." Go to the country. There you will find poignant employment and ample rewards for energy and talent. The professions are full—as full of poverty as of men—and mercantile pursuits promise no certain reward. "But," says our friend, "farming has proved a failure this last season, and how can one succeed who has no means—not even a implement to work with?" How did your fathers succeed? They had no roads, no houses, no fences, no cleared lands, no wells and cisterns, no public conveyances, no school houses or churches, no thousand and one other conveniences to all the privations of a new country. All of these are provided for *you*. They are offered for a tithe of the sacrifice they have cost your ancestors. Go to the country, where you who come early and improve will find liberal proprietors will give you a cordial welcome—will feed you—rent their land to you and provide all that is necessary, except your own labor, to cultivate it—*provided* you show them that you are willing to work. Labor *is* done in the world. The good year you will be able to work your own mule, if you are industrious and frugal, and by the third or fourth year you will be able to purchase your own land. But no business can prosper without earnest and constant attention. It will not do to hire freedmen or any body else to attend to your business, while *you* "go to town," talk politics, lounge around the railroad depots to hear the news, go hunting and fishing, attend the races, and run after an officer, or the circus. *Such* management would *fail* you, and it ought to, as a just punishment. "King Cotton" has lost his crown, and it is no longer one's duty to do him homage at the risk of starvation. Let him take a back seat, and put his crown upon the cereals, which will soon crown you with plenty and happiness. Go to the country, then, you who have stout hearts and willing hands, and in a few years you will be independent, respected by everybody, and master of your own fields. Now is the time, now is the tide at full flood to lead you to fortune. Again we repeat, go to the country, where lands are abundant, cheap, well improved and productive. You will never have another opportunity so favorable. The freedmen have proved to be *unreliable*. The whole system of agriculture must be changed in this section of the country. White men and machinery must take the place of the freedmen, and farming will become, not only profitable, but more respectable than mercantile or professional pursuits. To those who have no capital no investment is so safe, and to those who have none no occupation is so sure of ultimate success, as to secure and cultivate the lands that are now offered at one fourth their value. Lands in the North are selling, in the bush, for triple the price of our *improved* farms. They feed their stock double the number of months that we do here, and outdoor labor is suspended through the winter months. In all this work of emigration to those conversant with the climate and soil of both sections, to attempt to show the advantages we possess over them. Think you these rare opportunities will be continue always? Embrace them, then, while you may. They are such as to cause our old men to wish they were young again. Not [illegible] in a hundred of the worthy men of the country enjoyed such advantages in their early career. Go then to the country, and mother earth will make you *men*, where else you may be mice.

CINCINNATUS.

JUST RECEIVED, by Joe Locke, Peterson's Magazine, Yankee Notions, Jimmy Phelier, Budget of Fun for February, Leslie's Magazine, Comic Monthly for January, Harper's Bazar, Southern Society, Waverly Magazine, Southern Home Journal—one of the best printed and literary southern papers published—German Leslie, Bellettriche's Journal, Courier des Etats Unis, Semi-[illegible] Police News and Gazette, Illustrated [illegible], Weekly Herald Base Ball Chronicle, Spirit of Turf and Day Book, Wilkes' Spirit, magazines and dailies, besides a large assortment of books, stationery, playing cards, etc., etc. Give Joe a call.

GRAND LOTTERY SCHEME—THE CELEBRATED RALEIGH SPRINGS PROPERTY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY LOTTERY.—Our readers may find it to their interest to read the advertisement on the second page, of the Raleigh Springs property. There are few in our city who have not visited this fashionable resort, either to spend a quiet Sunday and take refuge from the Summer's dust, or to try the waters whose curative qualities are well known throughout this section of the State. Its proximity to our city, easy of access, either by railroad or buggy, and the virtue of its waters, will some day, soon, with the rapid growth of Memphis, make it very valuable property.

[illegible] and Shootings at midnight

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The following is the latest action of the Board:

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tennessee, That W. G. Noblin, W. S. York, J. E. Jones, J. A. McLelland and T. J. McLelland, be and they hereby are appointed a Jury of View to determine as to the practicability of making a change in the Randolph and Raleigh road, near the residence of Joseph Massey, said change to be made commencing about two hundred yards east of said Massey's residence, and intersecting the old road again at the mouth of J. E. Jone's lane, near the line between Shelby and Tipton counties, the contemplated change embracing about four hundred yards, and being all on Joseph Massey's own land.

The petition of F. W. Buttinghaus, asking that the Board make up the deficiency between $800 in cash and $800 in county warrants, as compensation for services rendered as a member of the Investigating Committee, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Commissioner Hack:

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tennessee, That W. Carter is hereby appointed overseer of the road from Germantown to Nonconnah bridge, on the Olive Branch road, and he is authorized to call out all hands subject to work on said road.

On motion of Commissioner Hack:

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tennessee, That Julian Bedford be and is hereby appointed overseer of the State Line road from the nineteen-mile post to the fork where the road turns off to Holly Springs, and he is authorized to work all hands subject to work on said road.

The petition of George Sherman, asking for a reduction of assessment, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Assessment.

The report of William Long, William Wilson and E. W. Randolph, a special committee appointed at the October term, 1867, of the Board, to examine the Big Creek bridge and fix upon compensation due Elam Booth, having been presented to the Board, the same was received and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The County Attorney, having submitted a form to be used by the citizens of the County in returning their property to the Assessor for the year 1868, the same was referred to the Committee on Assessment.

The petition of J. M. Rogers et als., asking that the Board reconsider the case of granting a first class road leading from Collierville to Fisherville, having been presented to the Board, the same was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Commissioner White, be it

Ordered that a warrant be drawn by the President of the Board in favor of T. C. Buckley for one hundred and fifty dollars for his services as Assessor for 1867, of the Tenth district. Ayes—Commissioners White, Hack and President Lewis. Nays—Commissioners Merriman and Louis.

The following was presented to the Board by Commissioner Louis, and, on motion, adopted:

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary for the county to economize and retrench in every branch of expenditure, and the salaried offices not imperatively demanded for the purpose of carrying on the legitimate business of the county; therefore be it

O dered by the Board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tenn., That the office of Chancellor and the same is hereby declared vacated, and the present incumbent is hereby relieved from further service. Ayes—Commissioners Merriman, Hack and Louis. Nays—Commissioners McWilie and President Lewis.

On motion of Commissioner Merriman:

Ordered by the board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tenn., That the appointment of Assessor for the second district of the county be made the special business of this Board on Monday, January 13th, and that all applicants for said office be and the same are hereby notified to present their claims in writing on or before that day.

On motion of President Lewis:

Ordered by the board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tenn., That the following appropriations are hereby made and warrants ordered to be issued, to bear date January 3, 1868:

To S. Cleveland for gas governors for Court buildings	$ 80
To John Mooney, Jailor, month of December, 1867	125
" per Wm. Assistant " "	100
" David Bedford, Guard, " "	100
" Edward McGuire, " "	100
" Owen Connor, " "	100
" John Winfrey, " "	100
" Edward Lowring, " "	100
" Thomas Wm. ch Jailor, " "	100
" Thomas Tighe, Assistant, " "	100
" Frank Bannon, Jail Guard, " "	100
" James Hooper, " "	100
" Patrick O Hagar, " "	100
" William Reynolds, " "	100
" John Marr, " "	100
" Patrick Dolan, " "	100
" John Joyce, " "	100
" Barney Harrity, " "	100
" T. Z. Miller, " "	100
To Dr. John R. Watkins, for rent of Jail building for the month of December, 1867, warrant to bear date January 4, 1868	50

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Shelby county, Tennessee, That the privilege license of $1600 exacted by the county from the Southern Express Company be and the same is hereby reduced to $800 for the present year.

Ordered, That the Board do now adjourn to meet Tuesday evening, January 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

SCHOOL VISITORS.—Monday, January 6, 1868, the Board of School Visitors of the Memphis city schools held its regular monthly session in the rooms of the County Commissioners. Present: H. R. Higbee, President; also Messrs. Fesly, Gavin, Conner, Buttinghaus, Atwell, Neighbon, Bruce, Swain, Comer, Waldran, Cook and Slauzhter. Absent: Messrs. Larkin and Burke.

The Superintendent read a long communication from the teachers, which on motion of Mr. Atwell was referred to the incoming Board for action.

Mr. Buttinghaus, Chairman of the Finance Committee, recommended the payment of the following accounts, which recommendation was adopted.

Payroll	$4500 00
J. F. Reinhold	90 75
Wm. Atwell, one months' salary	83 33
B. own & Jones, for coal	1000 00
Briggs & Peterson, for coal	69 50

The Finance Committee also reported that they had examined the books of the Treasurer and Secretary, and found them correct.

The report of the Secretary was referred to the incoming Board.

By Mr. Bruce:

Resolved, That the resolution passed at the last meeting, raising the salaries of teachers in the primary department, to $80 per month, be rescinded.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Slaughter, Cook, Waldran, Swain, Megibben, Higbee, Garvin and Fesly—8. Nays—Messrs. Comer, Bruce, Atwell, Buttinghaus and Connell—5.

The Secretary called the names of those who had been elected members of the new Board, and Charles Meehan took his seat as a member from the First ward.

Jacob Fry was returned as elected from the Second ward. A. F. Goodyear stated that he had received a majority of the votes, and should contest the seat. The President declared the seat vacant for the time being.

F. W. Buttinghaus was returned as elected from the Third ward. John Johnson appeared to contest the seat, and it was declared vacant.

N. Hoffheimer took his seat as member elect from the Fourth ward.

N. J. Wiggins took his seat as member from the Fifth ward.

The election was returned elected from the Sixth ward. E. J. Comer protested, and the seat was declared vacant. S. Cook was returned as elected from the Sixth ward, and took his seat.

Twenty votes were declared in the Eighth ward, two in the Ninth and two in the Tenth.

Twelve members answered to their names, and proceeded to organize the Board for the ensuing year.

The following result for President resulted in a tie between H. H. Higbee and H. D. Connell. On the second ballot, H. H. Higbee received seven votes and H. D. Connell five. Mr. Higbee was declared elected.

H. D. Connell was elected Vice-President by a unanimous vote.

For Secretary, F. J. Atwell received seven and H. C. Slaughter five votes. Mr. Atwell was declared elected.

W. S. Bruce received ten votes for Treasurer, and was declared elected.

By Mr. Swain:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and that we now proceed to fill the vacancies existing in the Board. Adopted. Ayes, 9; nays, 3.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies.

H. F. Goodyear received twelve ballots for the vacancy in the Second ward, was declared elected and took his seat.

John Johnson received eleven ballots and F. W. Buttinghaus two ballots for the vacancy in the Third ward. Mr. Johnson was declared elected and took his seat.

E. J. Comer received thirteen ballots and J. J. Peres one ballot for the vacancy in the sixth ward. Mr. Comer was declared elected and took his seat.

L. M. Wolcott received nine ballots, and S. Tighe six ballots, for the vacancy in the Eighth ward. Mr. Wolcott was declared elected, and took his seat.

J. T. Scott received sixteen ballots for one of the vacancies in the Ninth ward, and J. B. Griffing sixteen ballots for the other. Griffing drew the short term and Scott the long term.

By Mr. Waldran:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to recommend to the Board the names of two suitable persons to fill the vacancies existing in the Tenth ward.

Adopted; and the Chair appointed as said committee Messrs. Waldran, Connell and Johnson.

W. S. Bruce offered his resignation as Treasurer, which was accepted, and E. J. Comer elected.

The Board then adjourned.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street: Gents' [illegible]

RUSH FOR PLACES.—The office of Mayor Leftwich is crowded with applicants for places, and with leading politicians who call to advance the interests of friends. Considering that city scrip, though going up a little, is only yet worth thirty-five cents on the dollar, this readiness to serve the country shows either great public spirit, or dullness in other branches of business. A list of applicants for appointments as kept up to last evening, was as follows:

For City Register—L. R. Richards.

For City Purveyor—J. R. McCullers, E. Marshall, Richard Brewster, J. P. Foster, R. G. Tucker, G. M. Gant, J. Waldron.

For City Comptroller—John Park, R. Baugh, W. O. L. Bland.

For City Treasurer—W. H. Bridges.

For City Engineer—J. H. McClure, J. H. Humphreys, Francis Foster, D. G. Kenny.

For Chief of Fire Department—W. Kehoe, M. E. Waldraven, Ed. O'Neill.

For City Inspector—John Murry, Alf. D. Lindsay, Ed. Kiernan, F. O. Ucker, John F. Burke, A. E. Kirwan, R. A. Campbell, J. J. Butler, H. E. Green, J. W. Ramsey, D. Jamieson, W. T. Green, T. Kelly, L. D. Gleason.

For Sergeant at Arms—Michael Dee, Simon Malone, C. T. Smith, John W. Barret, John Dougherty, J. M. Schooles, John Turley, E. J. Brennan.

For City Scavenger—Michael Cronan, C. N. Martin, N. L. Porter, John Burke, Tom. McMahon.

For Hospital Physician—J. M. Keller.

For Court Square Keeper—Ed. Keating

For Market Square Keeper—John Kauers, John O'Brien, Pat. Turner.

For Keeper City Dispensary No. 1—Dr. Libby, Dr. Williams, Dr. Early.

For Keeper City Dispensary No. 2—Dr. G. Thornton.

For City Attorney—R. J. Morgan.

For Market Master, (North Market)—Andrew J. Ward, Jas. A. Waller, W. Spalding, W. L. Maddison, Peter Connelly, John Bugbner, Walter Joyce, Jas. S. Charles, Dan Barry, P. P. Higgins, J. C. Brown, John Downes, Geo. Moore, John A Henry, James M. Johnson, James Penn, Jr., H. Hudson.

For Market Master, (South Market,)—Thomas G. Smith, Martin Duttinger, Charles Barney, W. M. Harvey, Ben G. Garret, Joseph Lombard, Mathew Shelly, James O'Connor, H. Vespermann, M. J. Pendergast, John Shatterbum, D. Hanley.

For Night Watchman (Mayor's office)—David Rash, Pat McGahan, John McMahan.

For Engineers Fire Department—James Dolan (4), P. G. Kennett (2), G. W. McCormick (3), and Kiley (2). Joseph Kisky (1.)

For Captain Hook and Ladder Company, John Cregg, T. B. Hackett, James Glancy, John Gerin, W. A. P. Kernel.

For Fire Engineers—James Madden (1), J. J. Read (2), Mich McFadden (4), John G. Stynage (3), A. J. Mathews (1), D. P. Goldsmith (1).

For Captain of Chain gang—Ed. W. Wright, Owen McPartland, J. C. Wilson.

For Dredgeboat Keeper—Phillip Smith, Mich McNamara, John Harvey, John Waters, Tim Hickey, Jacob Gruber, F. W. Janny.

For Assistant Street Commissioner—Thomas Madden, E. H. Daly, Dan Daly, Mich Minnich, John Heffernan, Tom Malone.

There is little doubt but that during the next few days other aspirants will present their names and claims.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Last night *Romeo and Juliet* was produced to a full house. On the whole the acting was fair, Mr. Booth not being in voice—Miss McVicker doing "Juliet" badly. The acting was not the worst in the world her elocution and articulation was unpardonable. If the exhibition of her histrionic talents last night was a fair specimen she had better leave the boards. Her figure is small and her speech is quick. In other characters she may do better. Mrs. Allen could have played the character much better. Many of the profession coming to Memphis think that anything will please the Memphis[illegible]. The sooner they get rid of this mistaken idea the better. Our people love and patronize good actors. Shirley Frames played "Mercutio" very acceptably, while Edgerton did "Peter" in histrionic fair style, Mr. Anderson playing "Friar Lawrence" in a pleasing manner. To-night Mr. Booth appears as "Shylock" in *The Merchant of Venice*, which a capital rendition of the character may be looked for.

FIRE IN CHELSEA.—Between six and seven o'clock last night the fire alarm was sounded, the bells rung out their d

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 7, 1868.

The demand for currency, early in the week, was heavy, and our banks were, as a general thing, short, but the promptness with which our merchants came forward and took up their paper was a source of much relief. The foreign market was active during Friday and Saturday, and a large amount of bills were offered at our banks which were taken so far as lay in their power, but they were unable to discount all presented, while the demand did not come up to the supply. Rates are steady and unchanged. New York Sight is taken at ¼c discount; sight bills on other points, including New Orleans, are discounted at ½c. Selling on all points at par, with a fair concession to special customers.

Gold has steadily advanced during the week, but the rise has not caused the offerings to increase in this market. It opened to-day in New York at 135¾, and closed at 136¼. Dealers buy here at 135¾@136, and sell at New York quotations, with a good counter demand.

City scrip is in demand and advancing gradually. The call is speculative in its character, and with currency more easy we might look for a rapid rise in this money. Dealers buy at 35@36c, and sell at 37@38c.

County warrants are unchanged. Small ones alone are desirable. Buying at 85@86c, selling at 88@90, with a fair demand for available warrants.

Police Scrip is in moderate demand at 80c by brokers, who sell at 84@85c.

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Good ordinary	12¾@13
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Middling	14 @14¾
Strict Middling	15¾@15¾
Good Middling	nominal

COTTON STATEMENT.

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Received this week	8,037	
Received previously	120,79	128,832
Exported this week	11,179	129,912
Exported previously	111,061	121,240
Stock on hand		7,672

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

At the request of Maj. C S. Severson, Deputy Collector for the 1st District of Collets on District of Mississippi, we publish the following order issued by Collector Steedman, at New Orleans, upon which shippers and planters will do well to act that is necessary to be done in all shipments to New Orleans. We would further inform the parties interested, that cotton can be shipped here as heretofore. The following is the order of Gen. Steadman, viz:

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
First District, La.

The attention of transportation companies is called to the following requirements of the internal Revenue Regulations in regard to cotton, a departure therefrom will cause the seizure of cotton, and the transportation companies will be visited with such penalties and liabilities as are prescribed in the laws and regulations:

1. A properly classified copy of manifests or way bills so far as relates to cotton, must be furnished the Assessor of the district. The manifests must be certified to as correct and sworn to by the proper officer of the transportation company, who will be held strictly accountable for its correctness.

2 All bags accompanying permits must be met at the Assessor's office with samples of corplanations as to the lots of cotton to which said tags belong.

3. That all bales of cotton represented as weighed must be marked with the weight of tare, and all bales not so marked as regards tagging must be strictly complied with.

4. All bags accompanying cotton, whether it be prepaid or not, will be inserted by the Government weigher, and the consignee will be required to pay for the weighing and tagging; and all cotton coming into this district without tags, even if prepaid, will be tagged and weighed, and the owner or holder of the cotton will be required to pay for the tagging and weighing.

5. No cotton to be removed on its arrival at this port without the permit of the Collector of the First District of Louisiana.

6 No collections will be permitted in this district by collectors of other districts.

JAMES READY,
Assessor First District Louisiana.
JAMES BRENNAN,
Collector First District Louisiana.

The general markets for the week have been a little more active, owing to the advance in cotton and the result of our elections. The best and some unsettled, though prices are unchanged. The sales for the month of December were probably lighter than for many years. Like in all other branches of trade cash buyers can get concessions, but sales of this character are light, and will be so for the balance of the season. The dry goods market has no new feature worthy of note. The activity dispayed last week has dropped off now that the few holiday wants are supplied and retail stocks are nearly marked down. Staple goods make up the sum total of sales in a wholesale way while fancy goods are a drag in the market. Prices are weak and somewhat irregular, but not quotably lower than last week. The tobacco market is also dull. The crop for last year, it has been ascertained, will be short in quantity and quality. The stock market is moderately well supplied, and prices have declined, owing partly to the warm weather early in the week, and the large receipts of dressed meats arriving from up the country and by rail. There has been a large falling off in the demand for mules down in consequence of the insecurity and value of property which is being rapidly destroyed by the negroes. The provision market is well supplied and prices are irregular, with a slight decline demand for corn, hay, oats, etc. Bulk meats are in demand, and have taken the place of smoked meats.

Wholesale Market.

BAGGING, India	24	@ 25
Kentucky Power	24	@ 25
Hand	19	@ 22
BEANS, per bushel, Choice Navy	4 00	@ —
BUTTER, per pound, Tubs, choice	40	@ 42
Common	18	@ 30
BROOMS, per dozen	4 50	@ 6 00
BEESWAX, per pound		@ 30
CHANDLERS, per bbl	15 00	@18 00
CEMENT, per barrel Rosendale	4 00	@ 4 50
Louisville	4 00	@ 4 25
CANDLES, per pound, Star		18½@ 19
COFFEE, per pound, Rio	22	@— 25
Laguayra	28	@— 30
Java	30	@— 35
CORNMEAL, Kiln dried	4 50	@ 4 75
City Fresh	4 50	@— —
Country Fresh	4 25	@ 4 50
CHEESE, per pound, Western Reserve	15½	@— 16
English Dairy	16½	@— 17
Factory	16½	@— 17
POULTRY, per dozen, Chickens	4 00	@ 5 00
Turkies	14 00	@18 00
Geese	6 00	@ 7 00
Ducks	3 50	@ 4 00
COTTON YARNS, No. 60, per dozen	24c.	@— —
" 500, " "	21c.	@— —
" 600, " "	19c.	@— —
" 700, " "	18c.	@— —
EGGS, per dozen		@— —
FEED, County, Bran, per ton	26 00	@28 00
Hay, per ton	20 00	@22 00
Corn, per bushel	1 00	@1 10
Ear	75	@— —
Oats	75	@— 80
FLOUR, per barrel, Fine	6 50	@ 6 75
Superfine	6 00	@ 6 25
Single Extra	9 50	@10 50
Double Extra	11 00	@12 00
Thrible Extra	13 00	@14 00
Fancy Brands	14 50	@15 50
FRUIT, per barrel, Green Apples	3 50	@ 6 00
Dried Apples, per lb	6	@ 7
Dried Peaches	7	@ 8
FISH, Mackerel No. 1, per bbl		@— —
" No. 2, "		@— —
" No. 3, "		@— —
" No. 1, hf bbl	10 00	@11 00
" No. 2, "	8 00	@ 9 00
" No. 1, per kit	2 00	@ 2 75
" No. 2, "	2 25	@ 2 50
GREASE, per pound	7	@— 7½
GUNPOWDER, Quarter kegs	2 25	@— —
Half kegs	4 25	@— —
Kegs	8 00	@— —
GAME, Bear meat	12½	@— 15
Venison	9	@— 10
Prairie Chickens	4 50	@ 5 00
Quails	25	@ 1 00
Ducks	2 00	@ 3 00
Squirrels	1 00	@ 1 25
Rabbits	1 25	@ 1 50
HIDES, per pound, Dry Flint	18	@— —
Dry Salt	16	@— 17
Green Salt	9	@— —
Green	6	@— —
Deer Skins	30	@— 40
Half Plastering	9	@— —
HARDWARE, Nails, per keg, rates	6 50	@ 8 75
Cut Spikes	6 50	@ 8 75
Wrought Boat Spikes	10 00	@12 00
Casting Hollow Ware, per lb	7½	@— 8
Bar Iron	4	@— 5½
Horseshoe Iron	8½	@— 10
Nail Rod	7½	@— 8
Cast Steel, English	30	@— 35
Blister Steel, English	25	@— 27
German Steel	18	@— 25
Iron Ties	9	@— 10
LEATHER, Oak Sole	45	@— 50
Hemlock Sole, No 1		@— 33½
" No. 2		@— 31
" No. 3		@— 28½
Kip	65	@— 75
American Calf	1 70	@ 1 75
French Calf, per doz	41 00	@75 00
Upper, per doz	30 00	@40 00
LARD, per pound, In kegs	13½	@— 14
In tierce	13	@— 13½
LIME, Alabama	2 00	@ 2 25
Cape	2 00	@ 2 25
St. Louis	2 00	@ 2 25
MALT Spring	1 75	@ 2 00
Winter	2 00	@ 2 50
MOLASSES, per gallon, New crop, La., in bbls	70	@— 85
New crop, La., in half bbls	75	@— 90
Syrups	1 00	@ 1 50
OILS, per gallon, Coal	55	@— 60
Lard	1 20	@ 1 40
Linseed, raw	1 15	@ 1 25
Train	90	@ 1 00
Turpentine	70	@— —
PLASTER, New York	5 00	@ 5 50
Michigan	4 00	@— —
PROVISIONS, Pork, mess, per barrel	21 50	@22 50
Prime Mess	18 50	@19 00
Ramp	17 50	@18 00
Bacon, Clear Sides, per lb	12	@— 12½
Clear Rib Sides	12	@— 12½
Clear Bellies	11½	@— 12
Shoulders	8½	@— 8¾
Breakfast	15	@— 15½
Hams, plain	14½	@— 15
Plain canvased	14	@— 16
Sugar cured	17	@— 18
ROPE, Machine	9	@— 9½
Hand	8	@— 8½
Manilla	22	@— 25
GUNNIES, New	24	@— 25
Old	18	@— 20
RICE, per pound	11	@— 14
SODA, per pound	10	@— 11
SOAP, per pound, German	10	@— 11
Palm	9	@— 10
Rosin	3 25	@ 3 50
SHOT	3 25	@ 3 50
TALLOW, per pound	9	@— 9½
TAR, per dozen kegs	6 50	@ 7 00
TOBACCO, per pound, Extra Bright Medium	1 00	@ 1 75
Medium Bright	80	@— 90
Half pounds Bright	75	@— 85
Common Natives	60	@— 70
Common Pounds	80	@— 90
Smoking, fine and fancy	1 00	@ 1 25
Medium	80	@— 90
TWINE, per pound	22	@— 24
VEGETABLES, Potatoes, per bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Sweet, per bushel	75	@ 1 00
Onions, per barrel	6 50	@ 8 00
VINEGAR, cider, per bbl	8 50	@11 00
WHISKY, per gallon Common	1 75	@ 2 00
Imitation Bourbon	2 25	@ 3 00
Bourbon	3 00	@ 4 00
Choice beef cattle, gross		2½@3¼
Inferior		2@2½
Milch cows, per head	32@75	
Texas cattle, per head	20@50	
Hogs, gross		6 @8
Dressed hogs		8@9
Sheep, per head	3@ 6	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

CAMPBELL & MILLER,

No. 6

WALL STREET, NEW YORK

$500,000

TO LOAN ON

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE,

COUNTY, TOWN,

—AND—

RAILROAD BONDS,

TO SUIT.

dec17 1m

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

—TO—

BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS,

Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, WINES, HOPS,

FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, FRUITS, GRAIN, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it equally to their advantage to ship their goods to

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50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, Etc.

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ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

dec27 1y

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,

OCULIST,

Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.

Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street. ja2 wlm

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2401—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooke Pleasants, vs. George W. Lincoln and others.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants Lincoln and Murdock and George Jenkins are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
Heiskell & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant.
dec25 lawiw

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Venison	9	@— 10
Prairie Chickens	4 50	@ 5 00
Quails	25	@ 1 00
Ducks	2 00	@ 3 00
Squirrels	1 00	@ 1 25
Rabbits	1 25	@ 1 50
HIDES, per pound, Dry Flint	18	@— —
Dry Salt	16	@— 17
Green Salt	9	@— —
Green	6	@— —
Deer Skins	30	@— 40
Half Plastering	9	@— —
HARDWARE, Nails, per keg, rates	6 50	@ 8 75
Cut Spikes	6 50	@ 8 75
Wrought Boat Spikes	10 00	@12 00
Casting Hollow Ware, per lb	7½	@— 8
Bar Iron	4	@— 5½
Horseshoe Iron	8½	@— 10
Nail Rod	7½	@— 8
Cast Steel, English	30	@— 35
Blister Steel, English	25	@— 27
German Steel	18	@— 25
Iron Ties	9	@— 10
LEATHER, Oak Sole	45	@— 50
Hemlock Sole, No 1		@— 33½
" No. 2		@— 31
" No. 3		@— 28½
Kip	65	@— 75
American Calf	1 70	@ 1 75
French Calf, per doz	41 00	@75 00
Upper, per doz	30 00	@40 00
LARD, per pound, In kegs	13½	@— 14
In tierce	13	@— 13½
LIME, Alabama	2 00	@ 2 25
Cape	2 00	@ 2 25
St. Louis	2 00	@ 2 25
MALT Spring	1 75	@ 2 00
Winter	2 00	@ 2 50
MOLASSES, per gallon, New crop, La., in bbls	70	@— 85
New crop, La., in half bbls	75	@— 90
Syrups	1 00	@ 1 50
OILS, per gallon, Coal	55	@— 60
Lard	1 20	@ 1 40
Linseed, raw	1 15	@ 1 25
Train	90	@ 1 00
Turpentine	70	@— —
PLASTER, New York	5 00	@ 5 50
Michigan	4 00	@— —
PROVISIONS, Pork, mess, per barrel	21 50	@22 50
Prime Mess	18 50	@19 00
Ramp	17 50	@18 00
Bacon, Clear Sides, per lb	12	@— 12½
Clear Rib Sides	12	@— 12½
Clear Bellies	11½	@— 12
Shoulders	8½	@— 8¾
Breakfast	15	@— 15½
Hams, plain	14½	@— 15
Plain canvased	14	@— 16
Sugar cured	17	@— 18
ROPE, Machine	9	@— 9½
Hand	8	@— 8½
Manilla	22	@— 25
GUNNIES, New	24	@— 25
Old	18	@— 20
RICE, per pound	11	@— 14
SODA, per pound	10	@— 11
SOAP, per pound, German	10	@— 11
Palm	9	@— 10
Rosin	3 25	@ 3 50
SHOT	3 25	@ 3 50
TALLOW, per pound	9	@— 9½
TAR, per dozen kegs	6 50	@ 7 00
TOBACCO, per pound, Extra Bright Medium	1 00	@ 1 75
Medium Bright	80	@— 90
Half pounds Bright	75	@— 85
Common Natives	60	@— 70
Common Pounds	80	@— 90
Smoking, fine and fancy	1 00	@ 1 25
Medium	80	@— 90
TWINE, per pound	22	@— 24
VEGETABLES, Potatoes, per bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Sweet, per bushel	75	@ 1 00
Onions, per barrel	6 50	@ 8 00
VINEGAR, cider, per bbl	8 50	@11 00
WHISKY, per gallon Common	1 75	@ 2 00
Imitation Bourbon	2 25	@ 3 00
Bourbon	3 00	@ 4 00
Choice beef cattle, gross		2½@3¼
Inferior		2@2½
Milch cows, per head	32@75	
Texas cattle, per head	20@50	
Hogs, gross		6 @8
Dressed hogs		8@9
Sheep, per head	3@ 6	

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Case No. 128.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Edward P. Lane, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edward P. Lane, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been ad